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WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

Sectionalism. When the people of Virginia find their own fellow-citizens joining in a crusade against them, and trying to aid in the perpetuation of the rule of a sectional party. eneating the phases of those sectionalists and glorying in libelling their mother State-we say when the people of Virgini see these signs of the times, as they se them now, they are not likely to abandon the old Democratic party which through evil and through good report has stood up sheltered them from wrongs and outrages innumerable which would otherwise have been their portion.

JOHN SHERMAN, of ELIZA PINESTON no toricty-John Sherman, who stood sponsor for the senatorial investigation of the Danville riot-John Shernan, who for thirty years has fattened upon slander and kept his place in the public conneils of the nation by traducing and maligning men the intchets of whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose,-John Sherman, who has made a fortune counted by hundreds of thousands of dollars whilst pretending to serve his country,-this John Shen-MAN made a speech at Ashland, Ohio, last Saturday, in which, as usual, be arraigned the people of the South for crimes, and had the impudence even to to the Danville riot. Of course be said nothing new. The southern people have become accustomed to a quadrennial skinning by such men as SHERMAN and the malignants whom he represents, and can shord to laugh to scorn all their efforts to array the northern Democrats against the true men of the South. It can't be done.

SHERMAN, however, is unlike the Mahoneites in that he does not denounce the Democrats of his own State as deliberate murderers, but recognizes them as being as good citizens as even the Republicans. This is not much, to be sure, but it'i something, and it is to his credit

Who in Virginia will join this sectional Republican party? Who here will by uniting with it endorse the slanders and libels of which Virginia and Virginians have for the last year been made the vic-

Four years ago MAHONE and all his followers claimed to be Democrats. They voted for General HANCOCK. Did they deceive you? Will you be deceived again? Will you follow them into the Republican party? Are you ready to strike bands with SHERMAN, CONELING, CHANDLER, ARTHUR, CONGER, HOAR, ED-MUNDS, DAWSS, and the rest of the Republicans who traduce your own firsh and blood? Were you a Democrat in 1880, brethren, and yet are you now a Radical

No. The South is "solid" and will remain solid so long as she is the subject of tional hestility. Her people would be party.

The occurrences at the recent elections in gind to divide upon questions of economies if only they could do so without thereby endorsing the libels and slanders of which they in common with their brethren of this entire section are the wronged, long-suffering victims. But they are not allowed to do so. Facing such charges they stand necessarily "like a stone wall."

Massachusetts and Virginia. Umontown, Pa., is as old, yet not one Uniontown. Williamsburg, Va., is not as large as many a town not one tenth its age, the but this fact argues nothing whatever as to the wisdom of the founders or that of the present or late managers of Williamsburg. Chicago is much larger than Boston, Baltimore, or Cincinnati, But the size of Chicago is no proof that the municipal affairs of the other cities named have not been

So as to Massachusetts and Virginia. To hear northern people, and some southern , people talk, one would suppose that Virginia had not increased in population half as fast as Massachusetts. When the first presidential election was held Virginia had 12 and Massachusetts 10 electors. Now Massachusetts has 12 and Virginia only 10. But leave out Boston, and Virginia has as many as Massachusetts. The two extra congressmen are due to a commerce that Virginia lost by going into the Union.

Why not show how Massachusetts has degenerated and fallen behind in the race for empire by stating that in 1789 Massachasetts had twelve electoral votes and Ohio none, whereas now Ohio has twentythree and Massachusetts only twelve? Or say that Obio has double the population of Mussachusetts. Is this fact due to Bourbonism in Massachusetts?

The annual meeting, last month, of the American Bankers' Association gave rise to a discussion of the subject of the possi-

cleaner, we reproduce the following note, which explains itself : bility of the preventien of panics amongst bank depositors. The discussion has not yet ended. The New York Tribune of Monday closes an article as follows: "It is not really any sudden inability to pay that produces a panic. In nine cases out of ten the general situation when such out of ten the general situation when such a crash comes is just as good as it was a month, or perhaps three months, previously. It is not that there has been a real diminution in the commercial fund of money, but that credit, upon which so large the same litts the dirt and fifth by an automatic contrivance up into the cart, effecting not only a large saving in the expense attending street-cleaning, but with a thoroughness and a rapidity that must cause it to be utilized, particularly at this time, when the sanitary condition of all our cities and towns is a matter of so much importance, and in view of the serious question how far the cleanliness of our streets and alleys may prevent the origin or the spread of the cholera or any other dreaded diseare that may at any time visit or exist among us.

6. W. V. proportion of modern commerce is con-icted, is for the time dead. Confidence lost, and confidence and credit are one. In ordinary times capital is concerned only about interest; in panies the question is of the protection of principal. But when confidence disappears the fundamental requirement of business is gone, and nothing remains but sudden forced settlements, disarranging every enterprise, paralyzing the strong, and destreying the weaker ones. Now, unless it is possible to devise some means of preventing loss of confidence, it is difficult to see how panies can be avoided. For the loss of confidence ensure upon general persophion of the actual In ordinary times capital is concerned or

Emong us. G. Washington, D. C. August 29th. it, or rather to prepare for keeping it away altogether. We have abundance of time

Let us use it to advantage. One NELSON having stated through the Boston Herald that last winter Mr. CLEVE LAND wrote letters to New York members of Congress urging them to vote with Mr. Morrison both on the question of consideration and on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill, the

avoided. For the loss of confidence ensues upon general perception of the actual
fact that speculation has been overdone,
that credit has been based on precarious
investments, that, in short, somebody is
certain to lose money. When everybody
wants to unload on a falling market nobody can get out uninjured. When everybody wants to borrow, nobody wants to
lend. When everybody demands his own,
the whole vast fabric of credit is disorganized and shattered. Tet it seems
impossible to prevent these things from New York World says: can remember when panies were this is a lie. Governor Cleveland wrote no such letters."

suise since the establishment of the prystem of national banks? Does any ent of the pre end a panie from such a cause? A apprehend a panie from such a call the notcholders of the present national banks possible victims of a panie? We think not. There seems to be per feet confidence on their part in the se curity which they have. Let the bank fail, and they will be no loser by its failure Let it refuse to re 'eem its notes, and the will have the bonds sold and the notes re deemed in Washington. The notes of a broken bank are as good as those of a solvent bank. Why should any noteholder

"In panies the question is the protection of capital." Just so. And the problem to be solved is how to avoid the raising that question. Such a question is no longer raised as to interest. Such a ques tion is no longer raised as to bank notes. How long shall it be raised as to deposits? Only until some financier shall have devised method of making depositors feel as safe as the noteholders now feel. Confidence not their money, is what they need. Then everybody will" not "demand his own." Then everybody will not "want to bor row." Then everybody will not want to unload on a felling market." There will be no falling market. The whole vast fabric of credit will no longer be capable of being "disorganized and shattered," In fact, the problem before us seems to be the last to be solved before the perfection of our financial system and the coming of that happy day when panies shall be no more

In another article we have referred to John Sherman's sectional appeals to the voters of Obio in a speech made at Ashland mens of his lurid rhetoric, that our people may see for themselves what sort of appeals are expected to influence the true men of Ohio to vote for BLAINE. Mr. SHERMAN said:

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Democratic party is in complete control of all the southern States. In this control of all the southern States. In this way they claim to be secure of 153 electoral votes, needing only 48 from the North to give them power to elect a President of their choice. And yet we know that in, perhaps, a majority of the southern States, if there was a legal, fair election, without fraud or violence, the Republican party would be in the majority. We also know that they gained power in those States by crimes so revolting that, when described in the mildest terms, good, quiet, honest people of the North doubt the truth of such statements, because they are not capable of believing it possible that such crimes would be resorted to. It has such crimes would be resorted to. It has got to be somewhat out of fashion to talk about southern outrages, but no correct view can be had of the condition of this country unless we are willing to look at the exact situation of the rebel States. THE MISSISSIPPI POLICY.

By the policy adopted in 1875 in Missis appi the Republicans, white and black were either not allowed to vote, or, if they soled, the count was so made as to reject their votes, and, in many cases, to count them on the other side. This fraud and violence was open, palpable, and scarcely denied. It was proved by witnesses by the hundred whose testimony is recorded in public documents, now open to the inspec-tion of any citizen. That fraud and vio lence were continued in 1876, and would have defeated President Hayes but for the power conferred by State Legislatures open returning boards, a device of their own contrivance, which enabled the re-turning beards in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina to return the electoral vote of these States for President Hayes. Someof these states for President Bayes. Some-times this has been made a matter of com-plaint, and it has been denounced as a fraud. Yet I happen to know, from the most care-ful examination of these cases, that in each of these States, if there had been a fair of these States, if there had been a fair election, the majority would have been overwhelming for the Hayes electors, and that the returning boards were not able to repair all the wrong done, but did lawfully and properly reject the returns of counties and parishes where the fraud was most palpable and gross, and thus secured the election of President Hayes. You all re-member that even then bribery and fraud in Overgon and other States were attempted. in Oregon and other States were attempted. Republican, supporting BLAINE and encouraging such men as SHERMAN to pur own people under the ban? contradiction, that in every one of the cotton States a fair and honest vote, free from fraud and intimidation, would place all Republican vituperation and the object of | these States on the side of the Republican

COPIAR AND DANVILLE OUTRAGES, show that this policy is continued now, and the newspapers inform you that it is the openiy-announced and avowed purpose of the Democratic leaders to resort to the same frauds in Louisiana and Mississippi, and perhaps other States. The success of the Democratic party is only possible by crimes that to former times would have so shocked rubbe onlying as to have led to the number. public opinion as to have led to the punish ment and disgrace of every one who par-delipated in them; and yet this is the way, fifth as large, as Richmond, Va., but it does not follow that there has been anything wrong in the management of the affairs of ceeding at the present election. When, nearly thirty years ago, I was required as a member of Congress to investigate the mode of conducting elections in Kan-sas, and our plain, unvarnished report. founded upon the clearest testimony, was printed, the people of the North hesitated and doubted, or disbelieved; but the pro-test of Douglas and the division in the Democratic party made it possible than to convince the Democratic masses of the crimes alleged, and no doubt tended to se-cure the election of Abraham Lincoln But the crimes in Kansas are not to be compared in enormity with the crimes that have been and will be committed in the name of the Democratic party in the south-ern States. I have often thought and be-lieved that if the honest, good Democrats of Ohio could appreciate, as I do, the nature of these offences, and the danger t our institutions growing out of election

frauds, they would EEVOLT AGAINST ALL APPILIATION

with the Democratic party. SHERMAN coolly assumes that the negr voters are all Republicans. That is what he means when he says that if there were a fair election the Republicans would carry several southern States. This is a tell handed compliment to the negro.

The idea of Sherman's having the impudence to talk about returning boards-SHERMAN, who invented ELIZA PINESTON, and was one of the "visiting statesmen" whose machinations resulted in cheating

It having been proposed in the City Council of Richmond to purchase a street- greenbacks than such a currency.

A MODEL STREET-CLEANER. - To the Editor of the Commercial-Gazette: Among the most important and noticeable devices at this time here is what the inventor calls a "guiter-sweeper"—a sort of eart, which, in operation, moves along the street close to the curbstone and cleans the guiter, at the same lifts the dirt and lifth by an auto-

The cholera will not reach Richmond this year, we suppose. But it may come next. This year is the time to prepare for

The British Association.

As we had expected, the British Association now in session at Montreal has evoked considerable unwise criticism in certain him, etc., etc. For sale by WEST. JOHNSTON & Co. arters. We say as we had expected, for he reason that no scientific body ever ye

assembled that was not made the object of attack from those who, however sincere they may be, vainly imagine that by their attacks they are strengthening the cause of Christianity. We would be the last to advance the idea that materialism should Lot be attacked-nay, we hold it to be the duty of the secular as well as of the religious press to strike and spare not whenever it raises its head-and we consider all forms of error the object of legitimate criticism. In fact, speaking for the secular press, we go so far as to say that we do not think that as a rule it makes itself beard as often as it should in this particular field. The idea so prevalent that the secular press in assuming promi nence in the direction indicated trenches upon the province of the religious press, is false and illogical. Yet, on the other band, the error of errors is to condemn scientific bodies simply because they are scientific bodies, and to indulge in indiseriminate criticism of the whole on account of the errors or vagaries of a few. The Springfield Republican makes a very good point when, commenting on a specia

criticism upon the Association, it says: "Men have a perfect right to build any theory they please on what foraminifer they may find on the shore of the carbon ferous sen, but it only works for ill with a ferous see, but it only works for it which are concerned when the religious press cast an insinuation of ungodliness on a whole body of learned men, the moment evolution in the processes of nature is spread before the public. In a large sense, honesty of purpose only can make a man of science. But it is not honest to shrink from an empirical analysis, because the facts from an empirical analysis, because the facts may in some way conflict with some reli-gious creed. There never was a discovery in science which in any proper sense tend-ed to undermine the Christian religion, vet

the moral limidity of thousands of prof ing Christians, when they see a new bool on astronomy or geology, is something astonishing. This attitude, so lacking in mental composure and moral serenity, is a standing menace to religion. It even stars a doubt as to the validity of the evidence of things not seen.' The Republican is right. Religion has

nothing to fear from true science. On the contrary, it has everything to hope for from it. The mistake the class of critics w have alluded to make is in not recognizing a distinction between such men as Hux-LEV and SPENCER, and BRADLAUGH and BOR INCRESOLL. On the one hand we have to deal with earnest seekers after truth; the other with blatant materialists, whose sincerity is, to say the least, questionable, and who are open to the suspicion of promulgating their doc trines for the sake of making personal capatal and gaining notoriety. Aside from the

fact that we have reason to believe that SPENCER and HUXLEY have modified their views, they have in a sense done a great deal for Christianity. They have brought to the front such men as Dr. Dollingenen abstract of whose address we gave yesterday-who earry the torch of science in one hand and the gems of revelation in the other, and who use the light of the one to impress the finite mind with the glories of the other. With sects and creeds we have nothing to do, but we do say that reli gion is in no danger as long as the logic of cience and the logic of Christianity run parallel in the minds of the greatest thinkas of the world. We reiterate that it is rave mistake to attack bodies the aggrerate result of whose investigations leave the blasphemous school of Bradlaugu and INGERSOLL not a stone to rest on, and this simply because some theory of some member of one of those bodies conflicts with our own peculiar creed. Let us give the mistaken carnest, conscientious workers in science the greatest latitude, confident that they wil but stimulate others not only to demostrate the error of their way, but to shed new light on the cause of Him that is the Light of the world. The experience of the past is that every "scientific" heresy has been instrumental in evolving a score of scientific truths, and that every scientific truth has proved a handmaiden of religion.

experance? The Coupons-Once More.

An unportant decision was rendered in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Judge Hughes, who held that in the fourteen cases now before that court, covering some \$200,000 of tax-receivable can pons, judgments must be given requiring these coupons to be funded, recent legislaion being unable to prevent such funding. The Judge delivered an elaborate opin ion, showing the present condition of the State debt, and that recent legislation ha left over four millions of tax-receivable coupons, already due, unprovided for and outstanding to "barass the Treasury, umber the courts, and fly-blow the repu atien of the State in the monetary centre of the world." The Judge professes to apprehend serious consequences from this state of things.

" Noblesse oblige," quotes Judge Hugites. the author of the repudiating phrase, ent-worms of the Treasury," as applied o tax-paying coupons. Surely Judge BUGHES has changed his opinion now, when he says that such a State as Virginia cannot repudiate her obligations,

Silver and Gold. Mr. O. J. HOLLISTER Writes to Brad

freet's and proposes: "Now suppose the Government were to turn all but the needed subsidiary coin in the country into bars of absolutely pure cold and silver, stamping these bars and depositing them in safe keeping, and then save certificates representing them, as it does now representing gold and silver coin. what better currency could there be?
What objections could there be to it? What
inconvenience would it entail on anybody?
Suppose Europe and Asia and America
should adopt this system, agreeing upon
the ratio between the two metals which prevalled for three hundred years prior to about 870, and which was fixed by natural, not by human, laws, and under which, by the way, silver was always at a slight premium over gold, what better monetary system could be devised for the world?"

It does seem as if that ought to be a sound urrency. And it does seem strange that anyhody would rather have irredeemable

steel of any of the tribe of evolutionists. "There is no atomic evolution," says Dr. DOLLINGER. Atoms are the same always and everywhere. We should think Dr. South-ALL could preach a good anti-evolution sermon from the text we have quoted.

silver certificates in the Treasury of the United States, but we hear of no lunation who supposes that the public refuse to have the "heavy gold."

New Books.

The World We Live In. A novel. By Oswald Crawfurd, author of "English Comic Dramstists," "Portugal, Old and New," &c. New York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S Sons, 1884. Price in paper,

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co. The History of Democracy Considered as a Party Name and as a Political Or-ganization. By JONATHAN NORCROSS, withor of "The Conflict of Labor and Capital," &c., &c. New York: Published for the author by G. P. Pernam's Sons, 1882. Price in paper, 40 cents. We are glad to see that this book was published for the author, who is evi-

dently a crank. For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co. Life and Public Services of Grover Cleve-land. By PENDLETON KING. New York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1884. Price, 30 cents. A readable little book. It includes judicious selections from Mr. CLEVELAND'S

Mephen Grover Cleveland. A Sketch of His Life. To which is appended a short account of the life of Thomas Andrews Hendricks. 3y Dustiles Wellcii. New York: John W. Lovell Corpany. 1884. For sale by the publishers. Over the Summer Sea." By JOHN HAR-MINON and MARGARET COMPTON. New York: John W. Lovell Company. Price For sale by the publishers. Social Problems. By HENRY GRONGE, auof "Progress and Poverty," &c. York: John W. Lovell Company.

Price in paper, 20 cents. For sale by the publishers.

Protection and Free Trade To-Day at Eome and Aoroad, in Field and Work-shop. By ROBERT P. PORTER. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1884. Price, 10 cents. Mr. PORTER presents the protection ar

For sale by the publishers.

It is about time to blow up another Czar Mr. JOHN SHERMAN should explain whether the rioting in Ohio indicates that the South is not reconstructed.

RRIER COMMENT.

It is boped that enough electricity will be generated at the Philadelphia electrical exhibition to start the KEELY motor.

The Washington Hatchet says: "Punare the brickbats which the giant Fun hurls at the tomcats of despondency which infest the wood-sheds of mundane existence." Now the punsters know that life is "General Lord Wolseley will have 15.

000 troops besides the Egyptian contingent and a powerful flotilia when he starts up the Nile for the rescue of General Gonpos." All of which would appear to indicate that England is going to Egypt to The Globe-Democrat says: "The Repub-

ican has discovered an Irishman who is opposed to BLAINE. He lives in the County Galway, though, BLAINE never did expect to carry the County Galway." Whatever counties BLAINE does carry will be carried gall-way. The Alta Californian says: "There is a promipent BLAINE organ in San Francisco

which formerly accused him of doing the heavy work' of 'a horde of thieves and mercenaries," The BLAINE organs and BLAINE leaders that haven't had to eat crow are curiosities.

Henry G. Bohn left some remarkably full memoirs, covering fifty years and deal-ing with authors. They will be published

Mr. Bonner's latest remark, complacently made, is to the point that his ownership of Jay-Eye-Sec, at an outlay of \$50,000, is only a matter of time.

Pauline Lucca is expected to get a cor-lial welcome in Paris during the next winter, because she has always refused to sing Wagner's music. Judge E. H. English, Chief-Justice

the Supreme Court of Arkansas, died at Asheville, N. C., Monday. The remains will be taken to Little Rock for interment. Dr. Hicks, who got notoricty as "the spiritual adviser" of Guiteau, has resigned from his pastorate in Washington, D. C., and is going to Florida to raise oranges. A movement is on foot to raise by dime

subscription throughout the country a fund to add to the \$500 left by Mrs. Brown for a monument to the memory of her son, "Artenus Ward." A quotation is given in the Pall-Mall

from St. Augustine, in which the word "Nibilist" is employed in exactly the same way as by Tourgened, who has the credit of having invented the word. Mr. Frederick Layton, of Milwaukee, has just arrived home from England and has brought back with him the plans for the art museum which he is to erect in Milwaukee. A site for the museum has been purchased at a cost of \$25,000, and nd will be broken either this fall or Can we not trust the future for a similar

next spring. Spirit of the State Press. Norfolk Landmark: So far as the ne-groes are concerned, their interests are really identified with those of their white friends and employers; but we do not expect them to understand this until they have had another bite or two of the Dead-Sea Apple served up to them by the white Republicans.

Lynchburg Virginian: If our Page could hear the comments that are made by the re-spectable white people of his native city on the vindictive and incendiary speech be made to a crowd of negroes and their few white political associates, on the evening of his nomination, he would be more care-ful in his future utterances Norfolk Ledger: Democrats in the pre

sent contest should use liberally and with fearlessness the attribution that has been thus prepared from the records against Fellow-Citizens.—I thank y Blaine and Logan. They have been faith-less to honesty in the past—they are cov-ered with the shame of dishonest acts—and Democrats and Independents should not only unite to keep them out of office, but never cease their exertions until every ras cally Republican Is turned out.

Alexandria Gazette: Yes, the civil war Acceptance of acceptance of the North, the chief and most effective ammunition. And so it will be until the White House shall acain have a national instead of a sectional occupant. The people of the South try to obliterate the unpleasant remembers of the war, and do their best to restore community of feeling between the citizens of all sections of the country, but the Republicans of the North, as long as for the cause of education, and last, but they can make such remembrances conduce to their retention of power, will strive to perpetuate them.

"Joint Discussions" The following circular has been issued by the State Democratic Committee, and is published for the information of whom it may concern:

ROOMS STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE) COMMITTEE. ALEXANDRIA, Va., September 1, 1884.

To County Chairmen: ocratic party, conceding the right of county and local party authorities to determine and regulate such matters for themselves, yet respectfully suggest that joint discussions with our political opponents be discouranced.

Apart from other considerations not necessary to be mentioned, the extraordinary position taken by the Republican leaders in Virginia in charging that the result of the virginia in charging that the result of the last State election was due to violence and bloodshed, and making it a grave subject of congressional inquiry, has placed them beyond the pale of proper controversy on the hustings, and rendered legitimate discussion of party issues impossible—the true and only object of public discussion being to enlighten, not to inflame, the popular mind.

Very respectfully, JOHN S. BADBOUR, Chairman. H. Shepperd, Secretary.

Appointments. The following appointments are pro-mulgated by and with the consent of the speakers named:

SAMUEL F. COLEMAN. Buckingham, Monday, September 8, Amherst, Monday, September 15, Sussex, Thursday, October 2, Rockbridge, Monday, October 6, Finyanna, Monday, October 27,

A. M. KRILBY. West Point, Saturday, October 4 (night). Gloucester, Monday, October 6. Caroline, Monday, October 13. Fredericksburg, Tuesday, October 14 (night). Alexandria, Wednesday, October 15

Essex, Monday, October 20. H. ST. G. TUCKER, Charlotte, Monday, October 6, Amberst, Monday, October 20, Highland, Tue-day, October 28.

Mr. Peter Bowy, Birr, Ontario, Canada, writes that he was cured of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, the great prin-

CLEVELAND AT HOME.

Paying Their Respects-Cheer Reports from Various Sections a to the Progress of the Campaign.

The Herald's Albany special says: Governor Cleveland came early to the Executive chamber Monday and remained late. A large number of visitors called unon him. This season of the year returning tourists from the West and summer visitors from Saratoga and the lakes stop over at Albany for the special purpose of seeing the Democratic presidential candidate and shaking him cordinally by the hand. At certain hours of the day exigencies of official business require the Governor to remain closeted in his private office, but he generally manages to transact the bulk of his duties in the main reception-room while receiving his callers. He is always approachable and extremely courteous. THE GOVERNOR'S VISITORS.

Among those who came to-day and paid their respects or enjoyed a few moments' conversation with the Governor were Congressman J. Thomas Spriggs, of Utica; W. C. Ramsdell, of Albion; Captain David Hardie, of Allegheny county, a prominent Grand-Army officer in the western part of the State Dr. William Clerk of Allegheny county. Grand-Army officer in the western part of the State; Dr. William Clark, of Atlanta, Ga.; T. B. Tompkins, Elmira; Wilmot Johnson, Grace Quarters Manor, near Bellimore, Md.; Thomas H. Pitkin, Detroit; E. D. MeGuiness, Providence, R. I.; Napoleon B. Furnald, Quiney, Mass.; Charles S. Hall, Binghamton, N. Y.; John S. Handley, Brooklyn; Attorney-General John P. Stockton, New Jersey; G. W. Smith and Samuel Farle, Herkimer; E. H. Thayer, Iowa, (delegate at large to the Chicago Convention); Joseph Delchenty, Cohoes; Walter Stilson Hutchins, Washington, D. C.; Stitson Butchins, Washington, D. Deputy Attorney-General Mayaard, Superintendent of Public Works Ja Superintendent of Public Works James Shanshan. The last mentioned made his first appearance to-day for several weeks at his office, having been confined to his home a Tribe's Hill with a severe attack of pneumo

Mr. Isaac Brewin, of Cincinnati, with his wife, also called upon the Governor, Mr. Brewin is well known in Ohio commercial circles. When interrogated after his call relative to the situation in Ohio h The Germans gave the Democra the State last year. There is no doubt t what they will give the State to Cleveland this year. My observation leads me to Lelieve that in order to make Ohio sure al the Democrats have to do is to make thorough expose of the pro'llutory liquo-law now in force there, together will Bleine's 'Know-Nothing' record. These Blaine's 'Know-Nothing' record. These two cardinal features, if zealously promulgated in a clear and forcible manner, will have great effect, not only among the Germans, but with all the foreign-born either zens of Ohio. If this is done—mid it cannot be done too quickly—you can safely count on Ohio. I am not alone in this belief, for there are many representative Democrats in all sections of the State who are of the same orphism. Such a course are of the same opinion. Such a cour-would make Ohio surely Democratic."

Among the late callers upon the Governor was John S. Phelps, ex-Governor of Missouri, and the immediate predecessor of Governor Chittenden. He remarked that he pointical status of his State was clear letined. "I find wherever I go." I dded, "that few in the Democratic pardded, "that few in the Democratic party ntend to vote for Blame. On the other and, my information from close persona riends and those with whom I have tersed has satisfied me that an alculable number of Republicans tend to vote for your New York Go ernor. In my opinion the Republica-narty will have to show no inconsideral majority in Maine next Monday to say temselves from what can be constru-is a defeat. No increase of 500 or ation, and the State has and systematically canvassed by the have to roll a large increase over the regular Republican majority to prove that he is a strong candidate."

WESTERN GERMANS FOR CLEVELAND. E H. Thayer, one of the delegates at large from Iowa to the National Democratic Convention, in the course of conversation in the Executive chamber, said:

"Out in our State the Democrats have fused with the Greenbackers, giving them six of the electoral votes, while the Democrats retain seven. I am positive that Governor Cleveland will have the seven electoral votes. Iowa gave Garfield 45,000 majority in 1880. The State gave the Republican Governor last year a majority of only 11,900. This is a fremendous falling off in three years."

"Can you indicate how the Germans feel toward Cleveland?" asked the corre-

"The Germans of our State," he replied,
"are heartily for the New York Governor.
His allusions in his letter of acceptance to
the personal rights of all citizens has created an almost unanimous feeling; the Germans for the Governor. We 60,000 of these voters in our State."

The Ovation to Governor Cleveland a

Plattsburg.
(From the West Troy (N. Y.) Journal and Demo-erat.) Governor Cleveland arrived at Platts-burg Thursday evening, by way of Ausa-ble Forks, from Saranac lake, and a seranade was tendered to him by an enthusiastic cencourse of some 5.600 citizens at the resi-dence of Hon. Smith M. Weed, where he GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens,-I thank you for your

beautiful music and for this warm and cor-dial reception. I have not self-esteem enough to suppose for a single moment that this demonstration is intended for me per-sonally. I am none the less gratified, how-ever, when I reflect that it is a togen of respect for the chief officer of a great State, of which we are all citizens. It is a State of which you may well feel proud, and I for the cause of education, and last, but not least, of our care for the cause of those who need the assistance of the State—the poor and the afflicted. [Applause.] While I love my State, and while I knew generally of these things—did not know what a country there was north of my residence. I now having just spent a few days in this vicinity for rest and recreation, find my lices of the resources of the State much enlarged by having seen your from-bearing enlarged by having seen your iron-bearing mountains, your vast forests, and your beau-tiful lakes, and by having enjoyed your pleasant chimate and your health-giving at-mosphere. I may be permitted to mention one other circumstance which, perhaps, is partly the cause of your coming here to-night. The time has come, as it does at stated intervals, when the people them-selves put their hands to the machinery of the Government which they have exceed the Government which they have created for their own purposes, when they pass in review political parties and the representa-tives of political parties, cailing upon them to give an account of what they have done and carefully scrutinizing their acts and their ways, to see, if in all things, they have paid due attention to the wants and have paid due attention to the wants and interests of the people. I represent one of the political parties which murshal their hosts and which appeal to the people for their suffrages. I have only this to say: That the duly each and every citizen is called upon to perform is a solemn one—a duty which he should perform for himself and for his own interest. He should take eare not to be misled by unscrupulous leaders. He should take head true the is

aders. He should take heed that he i not deceived by lying misrepresentations, but in a spirit of candor, feeling the full responsibility of what he does, he should examine for himself, with all the intelligence God has given him, making use of all the information within his reach and perform his duty faithfully and in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. [Applause.] When this is done by every voter all will go well with is done by every voter all will go well with our republic, the people will have their Government unimpaired, and the Govern-ment will bless the people which has created it. I thank you again for your kind re-ception. It gives me great pleasure to see you, and I am extremely pleased to know that I shall have an opportunity to take you by the hand.

Chandler Looking for His Whiskey Chandler Looking for His Whiskey.

A telegram from Wood's Hole (Mass.) says: G. J. Winser, general manager of the Boston Towboat Company, to-day placed the steamer Confidence at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of visiting the wreek of the Taliapossa. The Secretary, with Lieutenant-Commander Tauner, Lieutenant-Commander Tauner, Lieutenant-Commander Hitchcock, Lieutenant Wood, Lieutenant Wainwright, and other officers, embarked on the Confidence at 1 P. M., and immediately proceeded to the wreck. Three diversivers employed, and the party witnessed the operations of diving. One brast guaseveral marine glasses, and a mess-chest were recovered and taken on board the Confidence. The party returned here

the Truth Presents It.

the Truth Presents It.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia Public Letizer says: The real information received here from the West and South in regard to the political situation is very different from the statements daily given to the public by those Republican journals which are strictly partisan. Within a fortnight those who have access to the private information which comes here to Republicans have been surprised at the unanimity of opinion that, instead of the old-time Republican majorities in the leading western States, there are plain indications that every one of them is rapidly becoming uncomfortably close. This information, which comes by letter and has been brought also in person by men prominent in the contest which is opening, is from supporters of the Republican ticket. In all cases a want of money is noted. In no single western State are Republicans giving as they have in other campangns. From sections like the Western Reserve in Obio, which have been heralded to the country as "on fire for the Republican ticket," reports come from leading men of an epathy which indicates a large stay-at-home vote. The truth about Ohio to-day is that many of the Republicans workers who are recornized as those who should be correctly informed regard that State as exceedingly close, with the present chances in favor of the Democrats. The same is undoubtedly true of Wisconsin, and within the last week Republicans are beginning to admit that Michigan is no longer by any means a sure State. Unless the inside information coming here both to Republicans and Democrats is altogether at fault there is no longer any chance of the Blaine ticket carrying that ing here both to Republicans and Democrats is altogether at fault there is no longer any chance of the Blaine ticket carrying that state. There are even reports from Iowa that give the Republicans uncasuness with respect to the congressional vote. Public men as prominent as any among the Republicans have written here practically conceding another district to the Democrats, and saying that the Republicans must be prepared to see that State go for Ukine and by the Areduced majority. A laine only by a reduced majority. A framan who has been observing the inditions in that State and reporting here. says that he did not find a single one of publican ticket. In bruef, the Republican situation, as recognized by those managing the campaign, is that the States of the cen-tral West, with the possible exception of Hilmons, are to-day debatable ground. The National Committee, instead of being able to confine its efforts as heretofore to Ohio confine its crops as necessary of the damp, has suddenly been aroused to e fact that both Michigan and Wisconsin e slipping away from them, and that is an yet be possible for the Democrats to exceed without a single eastern State.

REPUBLICAN KUKLUX. A Negro Village Assaulted for Custing Demo-

cratic Votes. A Lexington (Ky.) special of Monday says: Maddoxlown, a few miles from here, is a village inhabited almost entirely by solored people. Yesterday three colored residents of the town came here and swore

out a warrant for the arrest of Marcas Mc Clam, a white mon, charging him with be ing one of a gang of eight or ter men who made a raid on Maddox, town and mortally wounded Henry Nichols.

verious houses.

In the charge they made at 2 o'clock one of the gang shot Henry Nichols, who was standing in his own yard. The hall passed through Nichols's bowels, inflicting a mortal wound. After 4 o'clock in the morning. tal wound. After 40 clock in the morning, when the gang left, Cunningham, Green, and Carr, the men who came to swear out the warrant, saw three white men leave the corn-field, one of whom they recognized as Marcus McClain, but the other two they did not know. They know no reason why Maddoxtown should be treated in such a manner, unless the cause be a political one. They state further, that sweral such at-They state, further, that several tacks have been made upon Maddoxtown since the late election, when a number of the colored men living there voted the Democratic ticket.

Secretary Felger's Dissipations. Just back of the Treasury stands a large ame house, which is used by the phographer of the Supervising Architect, it plans of public buildings are here phographed, and the office is useful to the epartment in various ways, but Secretary older has put it to a new use. Ever since a come into office he has manifested as Foiger has put it to a new use. Ever since he came into office he has manifested a most extraordinary fondness for being photographed. He has been taken in hundreds of positions, and each new pose suits him better than all the rest. When he has a leisure moment he runs over to the photograph gallery, puts on an amended, revised, and improved smile, and sits while the camera does its deadly work. No man in Washington can really call birnelf a friend Washington can really call himself a friend of the Secretary unless he has at least a dozen photographs of him of different styles, Some days ago Secretary Me-Pherson, of the Republican Congressional Committee, hurried down to the Treasury and was ushered into the Secretary's room. The Secretary was being photographed, so he was told, but would be lack in a short time. He waited and waited, but the photographer mean while having suggested that Mr. Folicer looked hand-omer in a four-buttoned Prince Albert than he did in his short sack coat, the Secretary had gone home to don this most important garment. Mr. McPaerson still waited, but finally he got impatient. Mes-engers were sent to the several photo-graphers in town, and at last he was caught.

A Just Estimate of Butler.

strongest. Of course much is said and has been said and will be said about Butler, But the fact about Butler is, he is simply available matter for the paragraphist. He is written about largely because he is lively matter to write about. I think he has no real friends or force anywhere in politics, Certairly he is not nearly as strong as George Francis Train was when aspiring

to the vice-presidency. Works Ris Credit and Runs Away. A Wheeling (W. Va.) special of Monday says: Jacob Umslot was for fifteen years says; eacon Umsiot was for fifteen years one of Wheeling's most successful com-mercial travellers, and was favorably known to every jobber in the city. When, a year ago, he opened a store of his own at Sardis, Ohio, with a capital of \$2,400, he found no difficulty in obtaining all the credit he wanted, and he worked it vigorously. On wanted, and he worked it vigorously. On Saturday he sold our his stock at its value to Gus Bridgeman, at Sardis, the sale taking place at Woodsilehl, after which Umstot departed for parts unknown. Every job-ber on Main street had amounts against him ranging from \$300 to \$500, and a meet-ing was held to devise ways and means of bringing him back and recovering their money. Attorney J. D. Ewing was re-tained, and two detectives were started into Ohio on Umstot's trail, beginning at nto Obio on Umstot's trail, beginning a combridge. The total liabilities will exceed \$5,000, but the character of mong the wholesale merchants here. They selieve there is a woman in the case, a that Umstot, who was generally respected,

A BSOLUTELY PURE.

RRR OO Y Y AA L RRR OO Y Y AA L RR BO O Y AAA L B B OO Y AAAL

NEATLY EXECUTED
DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE

o'clock. BLAINE BREAK-UP IN THE WEST. 4 Caim Review of the Presidential Buttle a

Prince Expectable's Cac.

[Pall-Mall Genetic.]

Does a cat ace its reflection in a glass?
Such is the question which has been raised in the columns of the Revise Scientiffuse.
Among others, Prince Krapotkin has sent his expérience from his prison. The Prince has, it seems, during his captivity made an humble friend of a cat. "I exe." says the Prince, "by reading the interesting notes in the two last numbers of the Revise that there yet exists a doubt as to whether a cat can see its reflection in a glass. I have a cat about fourteen months oid, which I have brought up in prison, and as regards it, at least, there can be no doubt upon this subject. When it was little to amused us much by seeking a cat behiad the glass, even when I showed it a very small one. I have just repeated the experiment by showing it a small oval mirror twenty centimètres long. When it saw its own reflected image it immediately assumed a serious air. It endeavored to touch it with its raw, but finding that there was glass interposed it peeped behind the mirror, If I drew the mirror backward is pursued until, being quicker than I was in its movements, it discovered that there was no est behind, and then it went away and did not concern itself about the reflection any more. I should add that my little pupil is as a general thing very intelligent. For instance, when it wasts my door opened it does not mew—it stretches itself to its full length, and shakes the latch with its paw. If the door lead snother kind of fastening, it would certainly open it by raising the latch. It knows perfectly well the meaning of all the bells which ring in the prison—that to bid the lumates rise in the morning, that which sounds before soup is served. Its dictionary is very limited, but it understands perfectly the meaning of the words it knows. Thus, in the evening, when I walk in my room, it performs all sorts of gambols, and by making certain special sounds endeavors to make me play with it at hide and seek (it plays this game, exactly as do chidren, and insis two sounds concerning the affirmatine of which there can be no douot, could relate other instances of sagacity, but I do not wish to appear to impose upon the credulity of your readers. There is, however, an interesting point which it would be well to have cleared up. Are cats susceptible to music? Without being able to affirm positively, I believe that they are. When my cat was little it several times seemed to us that it found a real pleasing cadence—for example, the waitz from 'Faust'—provided that it was sung by a very high and pure voice. We even thought that music caused We even thought that music car tous time almost a sentimental air. It is nuccessary to say that my cat, like all others, is very susceptible to encessed

ya system of eards as proposed by Lub

FOR WAREPULNESS. Dr. William P. Clothier, Buffalo, N. Y. cats: "I prescribed it for a Catholic priest, who was a hard student, for wakefulness, extreme nervousness, etc. He reports great MARRIAGES.

Hersford's Acid Phosphate

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A VIRGINIA W. SLATER, widow of the lat THIRD PRESBYTERIAN

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A copy-Teste:

Bannes, pg.

E. M. Chump, Clerk.

E. M. Chump, Clerk.

90 3-Wiw N THE CHECUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTEIN DESIRIES OF URGINIA-RUIMOND, VA., AUGUST 12, 1884;
John Cushay and Jove, G. Stever partners, Joing Insidess more tre first and style of Codday & Storver, same in behalf of themselves and all other creditors of Sylvanus Blanchard and S. C. Blanchard, partners under the tiru and style of S. Blanchard, who have unexpected in this said uses

the usual trans of sharing the costs and benon-therest. Beeref.

against
Sylvanus Blancbard and S. C. Blanchard, under
the irru and style of S. Blanchard, and in their
several individual rights; Abbey C. Blanchard,
wile of said S. C. Blanchard; Pratt G. Blanchard;
W. S. Forbes, treatee for A. Anna W. Forbes, insaid A. Anna W. Forbes, wife of said W. S.
Forbes, and John Picknest and George Rountree,
russics, in a deed of trust executed by said S.
Blanchard May 22, 1884, and recorded in the
clock's office of the Chancery Court of Rechmond
on the 250 of May, 1884, for the alleged beneat
of certain creditors therefu named.

cort a collect of the Chancery Court of Richmond on the 23 of of May, 1884, for the alleged beneat of certain creditors therein named.

NEGUTY.

The general object of this suit is to set aside as illegal, francheim, and void as against these obtains the three deeds—to wit: (F. A. deed the vivalent of the Chancery Court of Richmond May 22, 1884, conveying a lot, with a brick warehouse thereon, fronting 91 feet on the west side of Virguita street, in the city of Richmond. (2) A deed from Svivanus C. Hanchard and Abbey C., dis wife, to W. S. Forbes, tristee for his wife, A. Anna W. Korbes, dated May 16, 1884, and admitted to record in the clerk's office of the Chancery Court of Richmond. (2) A deed from Svivanus C. Hanchard and Abbey C., dis wife, to W. S. Forbes, dated May 20, 1884, conveying a lot, with a brick dwellug thereon, fronting on the north side of Frankfin street, belween Laurel and Shafer streets, in the city of Richmond. (3) A deed from Sylvanus Bianchard to John Pickrell and George Rountres, trustee for Richmond. (3) A deed from Sylvanus Bianchard to John Pickrell and George Rountres, trustee of stated May 22, 1884, and admitted to record in the city's office of the Chancery court of rusteen Sated May 22, 1884, and admitted to record in the city's office of the Chancery court of rusteen Sated May 22, 1884, and admitted to record in the city's office of the Chancery court of wares, increasing sproperty, and effects in the brick warehous late of Virginia strees, in the city of Richmond, and of attach and admitted the sate property to the low attach and admitted the sate property to the low attach and admitted the sate

brick warehouse numbered 124, 126, 128, and 130, on the west side of Virginia street, in the dip of Richmond, and to attach and subject the said property to the satisfaction of the plainting talms.

A copy—Teste: PLEASANTS, Clerk. JOHN HOWARD, P. Q.